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corpus. 34 ALB. L. J. 144; *Boyer v. Chauncey*, 12 Pa. Super. Ct. 526. The decision, in throwing the entire burden upon the life beneficiary, seems unjust. The doctrine of the case, however, appears to be law in Massachusetts. *New England Trust Co. v. Eaton*, 140 Mass. 532. Although the point seems never to have been raised, it is perhaps arguable that, except in the absence of other safe and remunerative investments, the purchase of bonds at a premium, with the intention of holding until maturity, is not a proper administration of the trust estate.

REVIEWS.

AN EPITOME OF PERSONAL PROPERTY LAW. By W. H. Hastings Kelke, M. A., London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited. 1901. pp. xv, 144. Mr. Kelke has certainly succeeded in crowding an astonishing amount of law into a very limited space. His work has also the merits of accuracy, due regard for proportion, and clearness of statement. First in order are considered the different kinds of absolute and qualified ownership. Then there is a discussion of the more important kinds of choses in action known to the English law, — negotiable instruments, annuities, insurance policies, debentures, and partnership and company shares. Mr. Kelke sketches briefly the English common law and statutory rules which govern such kinds of property, and brings out clearly the essential attributes of each variety. After touching upon other and less important matters, the book closes with a survey of bankruptcy and administration. The American reader may at first glance think the book rather too much given up to English statutory changes; yet, as a rule, it is not difficult to separate from the whole text the more general common law principles. At any rate, as an admirably suggestive summary of the present state of the English law of personal property, the book ought to prove highly useful.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN LAW. By W. H. Hastings Kelke, M. A., London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited. 1901. pp. vii, 268. This little book furnishes us in a very small space with all that is essential for a general understanding of Roman law. In the opening chapter the history of the law is briefly, and, it would appear, accurately, given. A long chapter is then devoted to Family Law, and another to the allied subject of Tutors and Curators. Of course, the larger portion of the book is taken up by the chapters on *Jus Rerum*, — Property Law, Succession Law, and Contract Law. Delictal obligations are then briefly considered. And the final chapter treats at considerable length the subject of Procedure. Excellent notes explain the technical terms and phrases used, and an appendix gives numerous references to standard authorities on particular topics in the law which would prove useful to students desiring a more extended investigation. It must be confessed that the book is not easy reading owing to its extreme conciseness. One may well question whether conciseness gained by such methods as the entire omission of articles and the systematic abbreviation of ordinary words is entirely without disadvantages. But the book is obviously intended to be used in preparing for examinations, and for this purpose it leaves